HOW STATESMEN ENDURE DEFEAT

A Glance at Unsuccessful Presidential Candidates.

ASPIRANTS DISAPPOINTED

But Few Give Outward Signs of real greatness. Nor was General Scott a less engaging figure after his defeat by Pierce in 1852. His disappointment was no outward sign of it. "Frank Pierce." said he, when he heard the news, "was a good soldier with me in Mexico, and he ought to make a good president." And then he went quietly about the discharge of his duties as commander of the army, which post he continued to hold until a short time be-Blasted Hopes-Most of Them Resumed Their Old Lives, and Some Sought Other and Much Smaller Honors.

From the Globe-Democrat.

The name of Bryan has been added to the list of defeated presidential candidates, a list which proves in a strik-ing manner how short-lived is political repute. Many of the names thereon have already faded from popular mem-ory, and those that still hold a place in people's minds could be counted on the fingers of one's hand. To this rlass belongs Aaron Burr, who in 1800 was defeated for the presidency by a hair's breadth. Indeed, Burr came nearer to the presidency without reaching it than any other man save Til en, but he is best remembered as the olitician who slew Hamilton, and later blotted unsuccessfully to create a great empire in the Southwest, of which he should be monarch. Thereafter he was for several years an exile in Europe. and during his last days practiced law in New York, dying at such an extreme old age that men are now living who

new and conversed with him. For more than a generation Burn was an Ishmaelite among his fellows, and he carried his hatreds with him beyond the grave. His doubtful triumphs with women are well known. Among the papers which he placed at the disposal of his literary executor. Matthew L. Davis, were a great number of letters, almost every one of them from women whose standing in society was road, and some of them members families of great social prominence Many of these women were dead. Some of them had left happy families A few were still living. Most of the let-ters, while beginning the series in terms of endearment and affection, ended them with pitiful charges of be-trayal and desertion. When it became known that Davis possessed these let-ters publishers in New York and other cities offered him large sums of money for them, but he was more merciful to Burr's victims than was Burr himself. He returned as many of the letters as possible, and the rest he burned. Years before, Burr, on the eye of his duel with Hamilton, had committed these letters to his own daughter. The-odosia, bidding her, in case he fell, to do with them what she chose. Thurlow Weed used to say that there were de-scendants of Burr living in New York city who had no idea that Burr was their ancestor, for he had two daugh-ters by a woman with whom he board-ed, and for whom in his old age he seems to have had some pity, for he undertook a lawsuit for her by which she secured property enough to live at least in comfort. Burr died in 1836, and was buried by the side of his father in Princeton, N. J.

CLINTON'S NERVE.

George Clinton did not permit his de feat for the presidency to end his pub-lic power in state and national politics, and was governor of New York after

lic power in state and national politics, and was governor of New York after he had served as vice-president.

De Witt Clinton also took his defeat by Madison with the calmness of a sage. In after years he carried to a successful issue the construction of the Brie canal and became governor, dying suddenly, as so many men who have been governors of New York have done. The public career of Rufus King may The public career of Rufus King may be said to have ended with his defeat by Monroe in 1816, and the same was true of William H. Crawford, who had been a national figure for nearly a been a national figure for nearly a coveted went to Lincoln, and Breckin-quarter of a century, resigned his seat ridge and Douglas were the other went back to his home in Georgia, and in order to support himself secured an election as judge of probate, dying in that office a few years later.

On the other hand, the after career of Henry Clay, who was also an unsuc-cessful candidate for the presidency in 1824, is still a household word. He and senate and remained until his death the idol of his party. Defeated by Jackson in 1828, he was cheated out of the Whig nomination in 1840, and it was his own fault that he was not elected when he was unanimously made the standard bearer of his party four years later. Clay's last appearance in public life was in 1850, when at the age of 74 he canceled his vow of retirement and returned to the senate to carry through the famous compromise measure, which he vainly hoped would set. ure, which he vainly noped would for the the slavery question once and for all. When his bill was under and feewhich he vainly hoped would setsion in the senate, although old and fee-ble, he persisted in speaking two days in advocacy of his plan of settlement. Crowds of people came to Washingtor from a distance to hear the winsome and fascinating orator make this last and greatest effort of his life. When his speech was done admirers rushed upon him to thank him, and a multitude of women kissed him with effusive tears. Clay died during the following

Calhoun, who, during the debate just referred to, also addressed the senate for the last time, although never like Clay a formal candidate for the presidency, was still for many years an eager aspirant for the office, and it was the understanding when Jackson was elected in 1828 that he should serve one term, and then vice-President Calhoun should be promoted as his successo. But William H. Crawford, who held Calhoun chiefly responsible for his de-feat in 1824, from his retirement on the Georgia bench, wrote a letter in which he stated that in Monroe's cabinet Cal-houn had proposed that General Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war be made the subject of inquiry, and if the charges against him were found true he should be punished with severity His letter was used so adroity by Van Buren that the friendship of the presi-dent for Calhoun was changed to vindictive and implacable entity. From that day Calhoun was doomed as the successor of Jackson, and Van Euren became the favorite. Save for Crawford's letter, it is safe to say that Cal-houn and not Van Buren would have been chosen president in 1836.

DID NOT SURVIVE DEFEAT.

The brilliant lawyer and orator, William Wirt, who was one of Jackson's opponents in 1832, died within a year, and Hugh L. White and Willie P. Mangum did not long survive their de-feat by Van Buren in 1836. Van Buren, after his crushing overthrow by Har rison in 1840, retired to his home on the Hudson and devoted the ensuing four years to active maneuvering for the Democratic nomination in 1844. There is little doubt that again be would have been the candidate of his party in the year just named had it not been for the fact that Calhoun, seeing that an opportunity had come to gratify the resentment caused by Van Buren's defeat of his own candidacy, entered Tyler's cabinet and handled the Texas question with such skill that Van Buren was forced to so commit himself that he lost Southern sur port, and with it the nomination for the presidency. However, it was the often-expressed opinion of William H. Seward that Van Buren never com-mitted but one fatal error in politics, and that was when, nursing resent-ment at his failure to secure the nomination in 1844, he permitted a wing of his party to nominate him as a hope-less candidate in 1848, thereby entailing just what was intended to be entailed the defeat of the Democratic candidate. Van Buren's public career ended with the campaign of 1848, but he lived for many years in honored and delightful retirement, dying in 1862 at the ripe THE MISTAKE OF age of 79. That fine old Democrat, General KAISER WILHELM Cass, was never greater than in the hour of his defeat by General Taylor in 1848. He looked upon himself mere-

a beautiful indication of the man's

real greatness. Nor was General Scott

continued to hold until a short time be-

THE FREE SOIL PATRIOT.

John P. Hale, the free soil candidate

for president in 1852, is now almost forgotten, but in his time he played a

of the most brilliant and useful men

who ever served in the federal senate. Hala had been four years in the sen-

ate when I first took my seat in the house," said Mr. Grow, "and there was no one more feared by the Southern

enators than he. A big, rotund, good-

natured man, in the art of totally de-molishing the long and labored argu-

ment of an opponent with a timely an-ecdote or jest, he had few equals. A few years before the repeal of the

Missouri compromise Senator Slidell

introduced a bill in congress appropri-ating some \$29,000,000 for the purchase

f Cuba. General Cass made an elab-

rate speech supporting the bill, on the

grounds that it was dangerous to have

a dependency of a foreign power so near our shores as Cuba. Hale fol-lowed. 'Consistency,' said he, 'has al-

ways been a crowning jewel in the dia-dem of the senator from Michigan. He favors the annexation of Cuba because

its proximity is a constant menace to our welfare, when every night of his life, when he is at home'—General Cass

lived in Detroit—from the window of the room in which he sleeps you can

throw a stone into the possessions of her Brittanic majesty.' Thus in two minutes he destroyed the effect of Gen-

Hale knew there was no chance of his election when he ran for president

as the candidate of the free soilers in 1852, and hence cherished neither re-sentment nor disappointment at his

defeat. He served in the senate for some years and then was sent as a minister to Spain. He went into re-tirement in New Hampshire after his

return from Spain, and his death, when it came, so completely had he been for-

otten, was dismissed by the news-

papers with a paragraph.

No defeated aspirant for the presi-

dency ever had a more checkered after career than that of John C. Frement, Buchanan's rival in 1856. His military

career ended in misfortune and person-al chagrin, and the ill will which be

bore Lincoln led him in 1864 to accept

a nomination for president tendered by a so-called party which met in con-vention in Cleveland. However, Fre-mont's good sense was sufficient to teach him that his candidacy could

storm of 1860. During the war, the for-

in the secession movement, and when

it was overthrown he felt that his ca-

reer was ended. He went back to Ken-

tucky, expecting to take up the prac-

visers. But he had been alling for more than a year, and the mighty

for his sister to come and nurse him

during his last hours. After his death the manifestations of respect revealed the mighty hold which he had upon

his party and the admiration his great opponents had come to feel for him because of his splendid stand for the

Union. No part of Douglass' life so well became him as its close

After the campaign of 1854 General McClellan emerged but once from his self-sought retirement. In 1877 he was

nominated for governor by the New Jersey Democrats and elected. This was the only political office he ever

held, and when his term was over he returned to his pleasant home in Orange, where the balance of his life

TILDEN'S COMPOSURE.

Hayes he carried through an impor-

General Hancock was never heard to

eral Cass's three hours' argument."

lowed.

fore his death in 1862.

in 1848. He looked upon himself merely as the representative of his party, and took his defeat with perfect composure and without resentment. It was the party which was defeated, and not Cass, the man, in his opinion, and the simple dignity with which, after having served for a time in the cabinet of Buchanan, he retired from public life to his home in Michigan, was a beautiful indication of the man's How the War Lord of Germany Accumulates Unpopularity.

German Rulers Quietly Devising Beasures to Carb the Emperor's Usurpations of Their Powers .- The German Confederation More Shaky Now Than at any Previous Time.

From the New York Tribune,

The other day when Emperor Wil-liam had concluded the ceremony in Germany always regarded so solemn of administering the so-called "Fahne-neid," or oath of allegiance to the flag, to several thousand army recruits at Kiel, with one of his customary grandiloquent speeches, in which he inveighlarge part in public affairs. The venerable Galusha A. Grow told me not long ago that he considered Hale one as usual against the fees beyond the frontiers of the Empire, as well as against the enemies within its boundaries, he singled out a stolid-looking recruit from the ranks, and, having ascertained that he was the son of a Bavarian farmer, proceeded to question him in the presence of the entire headquarter staff with regard to the address which he had just delivered. "And who are the foreign focs, my son?" he inquired, with that affecta-tion of paternity toward his troops which was so touching in old Emperor William, but which is somewhat ridic-ulous in his youthful grandson. "The Russians and the French, Your

Majesty," replied the recruit.
"And who are the enemies within the empire?" proceeded to ask the emperempire?" proceeded to ask the emper-or, expecting, of course, that the man would say that they were the Social-

"The Prussians, Your Majesty," answered the man, without apparently realizing that he had said anything wrong or impolitic, and merely giving a frank utterance to the sentiments in which he, like all of his countrymen, had been brought up.
This incident is thoroughly charac-

teristic of the present situation in Germany, and it may safely be asserted that at no moment since the great war of 1870-71 has the cohesion between the various states constituting the federa-tion known as the German Empire been so impaired or the animosity against Prussia so universal. This animosity no longer confined to the middle and lower classes as formerly, but now pervades the official and military circles, and even the various reigning families, to a degree that must constitute a source of serious alarm to those who have the welfare of the empire at heart. At the same time it must be heart. At the same time it must be considered as fortunate that there is no longer a Prince Bismarck at the helm, since he would doubtless consider the present state of affairs sufficiently critical, from a Garman point of view, to warrant the declaration of another war such as that of 1870, de-stined as was the latter to cement the bonds of union between Prussia and her German allies.

AGAINST THE KAISER. At the present moment there is not one German court of any importance only imperil the Union cause, and in September, 1864, he announced his withdrawa! from the field, "not to aid which is not imbued with sentiments the reverse of friendly to Prussia. The young Grand-duke of Hesse, who until a few months ago was content to fol-low blindly in the wake of his cousin at Berlin, has now turned away from him, and is reported to be organizing a cabal of the sovereigns of the non-Prussian states of the Empire, destined to curb the authority at present cen-tered in the hands of the emperor. Prompted, it is believed, by his sister, be exarine, and her husband, the exar with whom he is on terms of the great-est intimacy, he argues, not without reason, that lnasmuch as the federal states are not vassals, but allies, of Prussia they should enjoy as much voice as the latter in such important matters as the selection of an imperial chancel-lor or the conclusion of treaties and mer commanded a confederate army in the field and served for a time in Davis' cabinet, but his heart was never alliances in the name of the German empire. It may safely be averred that there is not a single non-Prussian state of the federation which does not feel mortified and disgusted at the manner in which its prestige and fair name have been besmirched in connection with the recent disclosures of Prince

The governments of Bavarla, Wurtemberg, Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Meck-lenburg, Oldenburg, etc., now learn for the first time through these astounding revelations that during the first ten years of the Triple Alliance, which bound the German empire by the most solemn and sacred of ties to an offen-sive and defensive alliance with Austria and Italy, and which was avowedly simed against Russia and France, the Berlin Foreign office had, unknown to any of them, been guilty of concluding in the name of the German Empire a secret treaty of alliance with Russia, which was to all intents and purposes directed against Austria, and in flag-rant contradiction therefore to the terms of the tripartite agreement. Bound as are the reigning families of Bayeria, Wurtemberg and Saxony by terms of the closest blood relationship to the Imperial house of Hapsburg, may safely be taken for granted the none of them for a moment would have given their consent to the Russo-Ger-man treaty, so treacherously concluded in their name, but without their knowledge, against Austria.

CHANCELLOR'S APPOINTMENT.

was spent. He died some ten years ago. Horatio Sermour survived for a dozen years or more his crushing defeat by Grant in 1868, but thereafter As matters stand now, the chanceltook small, if any, part in public at-fairs. Horace Greeley died less than ler of the German empire, who speaks and acts not alone in the name of Prussia, but in that of every one of the federal states of the emplie, is select-ed and appointed by the German em-peror without any reference whatever to his brother sovereigns, and takes his orders from him alone, uncontrolled, at a month after the election of 1572. Has death, however, was not due to disappointment at his fullure to reach the presidency-he bad known for weeks that the tide had set strongly against him-but to the exhaustion of the campaign, followed as it was by the tender nursing of his wife, who fell ill and dled a few weeks before election cay. any rate as far as foreign relations are concerned, even by the imperial legislature or by the federal council. The strain was too great, insomnia seized him with all its horrors, and it And to what extent the federal states and to what extent the learns states have confided in the past the conduct of their foreign affairs to the imperial chancellor may be gathered from the fact that Prince Bismarck had induced nearly every one of them to withdraw seemed to those who knew him as if realizing that he had dangerously strained his physical and mental powers, gave up at once without making a legations and missions from abroad, and to intrust the representa-tion of their diplomatic interests to the German ambassadors, who received Tilden in 1876 accepted the loss of the their appointments from the emperor and their instructions exclusively from the imperial chancellor. Frince Bismarck had even succeeded in inducing most of the foreign governments to withdraw their legations from the courts of southern Germany and to conpresidency with perfect composure. If he had personal disappointments or nourished resentment no one knew it. Within a month after the seating of tant business enterprise which added millions to his already large fortune. A little later he bought a beautiful place on the Hudson, and, dividing his time between that and his city home in courts of southern Germany and to concentrate the representation of their diplomatic interests in Germany in the Russia and France are now taking steps to repair this error, and for the Gramercy park, spent his least years in peace and serenity, surrounded by books and by men of highest cultivafirst time in many years French and Russian envoys are being once more ac-credited to the minor German courts, and those legations reestablished which were maintained with such care by Napoleon III, so that henceforth the governments of Hesse, of Wurtemberg and Blaine within a week of his defeat four years later, was hard at work on the second volume of his "Twenty Years of Congress," giving no token of of Bavaria, etc., will deal directly with those of France and Russia, and carry on their diplomatic relations with the disappointment at the outcome of the canvass, which had brought him with-in 1,000 votes of the presidency. Cleve-land, as soon as his first term in the latter without any reference to, or con-

white house was ended, settled down to the practice of his profession in New It will readily be seen how powerful at will readily be seen how powerful a blow this constitutes against the unity of the German empire, and it may safely be taken for granted that the non-Prussian monarchs of the confederation, whose patriotism as Germans York city, and, although he permitted his labors to be broken in upon by political inclination and the desire for a renomination, probably made more money during the ensuing four years than at any other period of his life. While in 1893 Harrison, following Cleveland's example, at once went back to is above suspicion or reproach, would never have resorted to a measure so extreme had they not felt that the in-dependence of their own states, the best While in 1893 Harrison, following Cieveland's example, at once went back to
his law books and to his old place as
leader of the bar in Indiana,
leader of the latter, political as well
as economic, and above all their fair
name, were endangered by leaving any
longer in the impulsive and erratic Why let that house stand vacant when a want ad. in The Tribune will young kalser in unrestricted control of the destinles of the empire as a whole. Clinton were elected president and vice

This restoration of independent diplomatic relations between non-Prus-sian states of Germany and the various foreign powers, notably France and Russia, may be regarded as the latest of what may be described as "Par-ticularism" on the part of the Southern Germans. Every one of the renders of The Tribune will recall the sensacumulates Unpopularity.

IS OVERBEARING AND INTOLERANT

INTOLERANT

Of The Tribune will recall the sensational episode at Moseow last spring when, at a banquet given by the German colony to the German royalties present at the coronation festivities, the chairman having proposed the health of Prince Henry of Prussia and of "the princes in his train." Prince "the princes in his train." Prince Louis, heir-presumptive to the throne of Bayaria, arose from his seat in vio-lent anger, exclaiming that neither he nor any one of the German princes present fermed part of "Prince Hen-ry's train," that they were "not vas-sals of the German emperor, but nilies of the King of Prussia" on "an equal footing," and "every bit as independent in their sovereign prerogatives and

rights as the emperor."

These utterances, which were received with manifestations of enthusiastic pproval throughout all non-Prussian fermany, and which have never yet seen officially recalled or disapproved, were preceded by the refusal of the old Prince Regent of Bavaria, two years previously, to respond to the invitation to meet the emperor at Metz on the ground that he had no intention what-soever "of paradiag on the esplanade" of that great fortress as if he were "a mere orderly officer of the King of Prussia." On another occasion when the emperor passed through Munich a deaf car was turned to his intimation that he would like to review the Bathat he would like to review the Ba-varian troops. Nor can the Prince Re-gent be blamed in the matter. For a tew months ago, when the emperor, on invitation of the King of Saxony—that fine old veteran of the Franco-German war, and one of its most successful generals—reviewed the Saxon army near Leipzig, he so far forgot what was due to his venerable ally and hospit-able host as to publish in the "Imperial Cazette" at Beilin a general order ad-dressed to the king's brother, Prince George, who, as field marshal, com-manded the parade, expressing his gratification at the manner in which the prince had trained and led "my" the prince had trained and led "my troops. Strong remonstrances were at once addressed by the court of Dresden to the emperor concerning this unwarranted piece of presumption and discourtesy, and a few days later William was compelled to publish another communication in the "Imperial Cazette" in the form of a letter addressto King George himself, in which warmly congratulated the king on the magnificence of his-that is, the king's-troops.

DISCOURTESY AT CANAL OPEN-INC.

At the time of the grand opening of the Baltic canal, Emperor William in-sisted on heading the procession of ships through the new waterway alone on his yacht, leaving the kings of Sax-ony and Wurtumberg, and the other German sovereigns invited to the cele-bration, to follow in another yacht in his wake. Several of them, his majesty of Wurtumberg among the number were so much annoyed by this piece of discourtesy that they departed without waiting for the termination of the fes-tivities, or without taking leave of the emperor. The relations between Stuttemperor. The relations between Stutt-gart and Berlin have since been of the most freezingly cold description, while the state of the intercourse between William and his uncle, the grand duke of Baden, is best shown by the fact that the emperor alone among all his family was not invited to take any part in the recent celebrations at Carls-ruhe in honor of the sliver wedding of the grand duke and grand duchess, although he was in the neighborhood of the capital of Baden at the time. The grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. who is married to a Russian grand duchess, has never made any attempt to conceal his pronounced aversion for Emperor William, and has invariably Emperor William, and has invariably refused to take part in any of the grand functions at the court of Berlin, al-though the emperor, with that lack of discretion and tact which is one of his main characteristics, has on several occasions invited himself to Ludwigslust. In conclusion it may be mertioned that the emperor is in conflict with his allies on many questions of dor, estic policy, economic as well as adminis-trative, one of the most acute points of issue being his attempt to introduce the obnoxious Prussian methods of military judicature in southern Germany, and to render all military trib-unals throughout the empire subject to himself as a generalissimo of the imperial army. As every man in Ger-many between the ages of 20 and 50 be-longs to either one branch or another of the army and as such is amounted.

of the army, and as such is amenable even for offenses committed as a civilian to military tribunals, it will readily be seen that this pretension on the part of William constitutes a grave infringement of the sovereign rights of the non-Prussian states.

The result of all this has been the transfer of the center of the gravity of the Old World from Berlin to St. Petersburg. Strong neither at home nor abroad, Germany is now compelled to take a second seat in what is known as the concert of Europe. Bereft of its foreign alliances, which will scarcely survive the recent Bismarck revela-

March 4, 1897, the day on which Will-liam McKinley will assume the Juties of the presidency, will be the 100th an-niversary of the day on which John Adams, second president of the United States, succeeded to the high position filled theretofore by General George Washington. Adams had served dur-ing the previous eight years as vice president, but while General Washing-ton had at both elections received the unanimous vote of the destoral college. unanimous vote of the electoral college for president, Adams and opposition for second place.

for second place.

Previous to the election of 1894 each elector voted for two candidates for the presidency, the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected president, and the next highest vice president. At the first election Adams received 24 of the diplomatic interests in Germany in the 52 electoral votes, the rest being distri-hands of their envoys at Berlin. Both buted among 10 other candidates, of whom John Jay was the next highest, receiving 9 votes. In 1792 Adams had 77 of the 132 electoral votes, while George Clinton had 50, Thomas Jeffer-

son 4 and Aaron Burr one. In 1796, when Adams was a candidate for president. Thomas Jefferson was his opponent, and so close was the contest that Adams was only successful by a vote of 71 to 68. Two "stray votes, one from Virginia and one from North Carolina, won him the presi-othey, Jefferson succeeding to the vice presidency. Four years later he was again the Federalist candidate, but factional divisions in his party, togeth-er with popular dissatisfaction over the alien and sedition laws and the inallen and sedition laws and the in-creased taxation caused by prepara-tions for a probable war with France, led to his defeat. He received 65 electoral votes, while Jefferson and Aaron Burr were tied with 73 votes each. The election was thrown into the house of representatives, and after a long and bitter struggle. Jefferson was chosen president and Burr vice president.

IN 1804.

president over Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King by the overwhelming electoral vote of 162 to 14. Four years later James Madison and George Clinhtter James Madison and George Clin-ton defeated the same two Federalist candidates by 122 to 47. In 1812 James Madison had Elbridge Gerry for his running mate, and they won over De Witt Clinton and Jared Ingersell, but Madison had 3 votes less than Gerry and Clinton as many more than Ingersoll. Rufus King was James Monroe's opponent in 1816, and D. D. Tompkins was Monroe's colleague on the ticket. They won by a vote of 183 to 34.

When Monroe ran the second time, in 1829, he had practically no opposition, receiving 231 electoral votes to 1 for John Ouiney, Adams. Mon Pracident

John Quincy Adams. Vice President Tempkins was re-elected almost as un-animously. In 1821 John C. Calhoun was elected vice president, but there was no choice for president. Andrew Jackson had 99 votes, John Quincy Adams 84, William H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 27. The election went for Henry Clay 27. The election went, for the second time, to the house of repre-sentatives, and Adams won, receiving the votes of 13 states, while Jackson had seven and Crawford four. Four years after Jackson and Calhoun de-feated Adams and Elehard Rush. For president the vote stood: Jackson, 178 Adams, 83. For vice president, Cal-houn, 171; Rush, 83; William Smith, 7. Jackson got square with Ciny, too, four years later, for the deal which elected Adams in 1824. He had 219 electoral votes to 49 for the Kentuckian, while the anti-Masonic vote was II for John Floyd and 7 for William Wirt. In 1826 Martin Van Buren received 170 electoral votes. The Whigs divided their strength, William Henry Harri-son having 73 votes; Hugh L. White, 26; Daniel Webster, 14, and W. P. Man-gun, 11. For vice president, Picherd gun, 11. For vice president, Richard M. Johnson had 147 votes, Francis Granger, 77; John Tyler, 47 and William Smith, 23. No candidate had a majority, and the senate elected Johnson. He received 33 votes to 16 for Granger.
In 1840 "Old Tippecanoe, and Tyler,
too," bent Van Buren and Johnson by
334 to 60 for Van Buren and 48 for
Johnson, L. W. Tazewell receiving 11
votes and James K. Polk one vote for
vice president. But in 1844 the Democrats elected Polk and Dallas over Clay
and Fredinghusen by 175 to 187. These and Frelinghuysen, by 170 to 105. There was another swing of the nendlum in 1848, and Zachary Taylor and Millard Filmore, Whigs, beat Lewis Case and W. O. Butler, Democrats, by 163 to 127 Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, Free Sollers, like James C. Birney, the Liberty candidate in 1840 and 1844, did not break into the elec-

toral college.
Franklin Pierce and William R. King. Democrats, defeated General Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, Whigs, in 1852, by 254 to 42—a regular landsilde, John P. Hale and George W. Julian, Free Democrats, carried no states, Millard Fillmore and A. J. Den-elson, Americans, were more fortunstates. Millard Fillmore and A. J. Don-elson, Americans, were more fortun-ate as third party candidates in 1858, receiving eight electoral votes. But James Buchanan and John C. Breckin-ridge defeated John C. Fremont, "the Pathfinder," and William L. Dayton, by 174 to 114. by 174 to 114.

IN LINCOLN'S TIME.

In 1860 came the memorable contest between Lincoln and Hamlin, Douglas and Johnson. Breckinridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett. Lincoln received and Bell and Everett. Lincoln received 189 votes; Breckinridge 72; Bell, 29, and the "Little Ciant" only 12. Abraham Lincoln and AndrewLincoln and An-drew Johnson, in 1864, had 212 votes to 21 for George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, but states entitled to 81 electoral votes were in rebellion and were not represented in the result. In 1868, Ganaral Ulyssas S. Grant and 1268 General Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax were elected over Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, jr., by a vote of 214 to 20. States en-titled to 23 votes did not participate in the election.

The elections of 1872 and 1876 were both memorable, the first by its great electoral majority for Grant and the latter by the closeness of the vote between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden. In 1872 Grant and Wilson had 286 electoral votes. The states carried by Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, 18; Charles J. Jenkins, 2, and David Tayle 1. and David Davis, I. Seventeen were cast blank. For vice president B. W. Julian and A. H. Colquitt, 5 each; John M. Palmer, sound money Demo-cratic candidate for president this year, and Thomas E. Bramlette, 3 each, and atz Brown recei 47 votes, George W. S. Groesbeck, Willis B. Machen and Nathaniel P. Banks, 1 each. This yer marked the first appearance of the Pre bibition party in National politics. It was named Temperance, and James Black was its candidate.

The great troubles consequent upon the election in 1876 need no racital. They were ended by the decision of the They were ended by the decision of the electoral commission, which gave Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler 185 electoral votes to 184 for Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks. Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary were the Greenback candidates, and Green Clay Smith and G. T. Stewart bore the Prohibition banner.

LATER ELECTIONS. In 1880 James A. Garfield and Chester

A. Arthur had 214 and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and W. H. English 155. There were three other tickets in the field— James B. Wenyer and P. J. Chambers. survive the recent Bismarck revelations of the trickery of the Berlin foreign office, with open dismion and camity between the states of the confederation, and with the Socialists rapidly acquiring an alarming prepaderance in the imperial parliament, the condition of Germany is such as to give ground for serious reflection to that most restless of all monarchs, Emperer William, who, on asking his sailer brocker, Prince Henry, the other day, what he could do "to astonish the world," received the following reply: "Remain quiet just for one week, and every one will be dumfounded."

HOW THEY WERE CHOSEN.

Review of a Century's Presidential

Were three ofter flects in the field—
James B. Wester and B. J. Chambers, con, Prohibition, and John A. John A. Logan 182.

John P. St. John and William Daniel, Prohibition, and Gen, B. F. Buller and A. M. West, Greenback, carried no States, Benjamin Barrison and Levi P. Morton, in 188, had 223 electoral vot to 183 for Grover Cleveland and Alian G. Thurman, There were no less than six other tickets, but only Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks, Prohibition, and A. J. Streeter and E. E. Cuntury and A. J. Streeter and E. E. Cuntury and A. J. Streeter and E. E. Cuntury and the could be an adverted any popular vote worth mentioning. Of course, name had electoral votes.

In 1892, for the flector and H. A. Thompson, Prohibition, and Green and John A. J. Chambers, Greenback; Neal Low and H. A. Thompson, Prohibition, and John A. Logan 182.

John P. St. John and William Daniel, Prohibition, and Gen, B. F. Buller and A. M. West, Greenback, carried no States, Benjamin Barrison and Levi P. Morton, in 1885, had 223 electoral votes to 185 for Grover Cleveland and Alian G. Thurman, There were no less than six other tickets, but only Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks, Prohibition, and P. Prohibition, and Gen, B. F. Buller and A. M. West, Greenback, carried no States, Benjamin Barrison and Levi P. Morton, in 1885, had 223 electoral vot seven to less than six other tickets, but on the financial s Review of a Century's Presidential

Elections--How the Electoral Collinges: ave Recorded Their Votes.

March 4, 1897, the day on which Will-liam McKinley will assume the duttes of the presidency, will be the 196th anniversary of the day on which John Adams, second president of the United States, succeeded to the high position filled theretofore by General George Washington. Adams had served during the server of the Washington. Adams had served during the server of the Washington. Adams had served during the server of the Washington. Adams had served during the server of the Washington. Adams had served during the server of the Washington. Adams had served during the server of the the latter was only 21.191.

Major McKinley will be the twentyfourth President of the United States.

He is the mireteenth elected directly to that office. John Quincy Adams was chosen by the House of Representa-tives, and John Tyler. Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson and Chester A. Arthur went from the Vice-Presidency to the Presidency. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland were re-elected. but Cleveland is the only man who served two terms that were not con-

SMALLEST IN THE WORLD. The Finest Bicycles Are Owned in Europe.

smallest known bleyele in the world or rather the smallest pair of bicycles, are owned by the famous Count Magri, of Rome, who gained fame and incidentally a fortune by marrying the widow of Tom Thumb,

The count is exactly thirty inches in height and his spouse is two inches shorter. For some time have been familiar to Roman citizens, riding in tiny carriage drawn by two diminutive Shetland ponies. The turnot was a gift

Shetland ponies. The turnot was a gift from Queen Victoria.

The count and his wife got the bicycle craze and gave an order for two machines to a Boston firm of manufacturers. The weight of the wheels is ten pounds each, and the diameter of the freezy and roar wheels is ten become front and rear wheels is ten inches The machines cost \$250 apiece, and are built for rough work. It is no unusual thing for the count to wheel fifteen and twenty miles, which is equal to fif miles by a man of ordinary stature.



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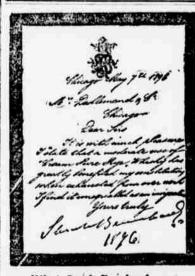
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